

GENERAL NOTES

European Widgeon in the Pymatuning Region of Pennsylvania.—Four times during the year 1941, I have observed the European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) in the Pymatuning region of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. On each of these occasions the bird seen was a male and invariably it was in the company of Baldpates (*Mareca americana*). All were observed at reasonably close range with eight-power binoculars. The first record was that of a bird seen at a small pool of open water in the ice off the Espyville-Andover causeway on April 3. On April 9, one was present on the marsh at Hartstown. On May 1 there was one near the eastern end of the lake within the Pymatuning Refuge. On October 15 one was observed within the refuge just outside of the town of Linesville. The latter bird remained in the same location and was seen almost daily until October 31.—WILLIAM C. GRIMM, *Linesville, Pennsylvania*.

An Unusual Clutch of Marsh Hawk Eggs.—On April 24, 1941, I discovered a Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*) nest on the Rose Lake Wildlife Experiment Station area in Bath Township, Clinton County, Michigan. The nest contained one egg. A summary of subsequent observations on the nest follows: April 28, three eggs; May 8, seven eggs; June 2, seven eggs and three young; June 11, three eggs and seven young. The three eggs left proved to be infertile. Thus ten eggs were laid. Neither T. S. Roberts ("Birds of Minnesota," 1, 1936: 342) nor A. C. Bent (*U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* 167, 1937: 82) records nests with more than nine eggs.—PHILIP S. BAUMGRAS, *Game Division, Michigan Department of Conservation, Lansing, Michigan*.

Great Horned Owl Makes Second Nesting Attempt.—During each of the 1939 and 1940 breeding seasons Mr. John C. Scharff, Superintendent of Malheur Refuge, and the writer noted that incubating Great Horned Owls (*Bubo virginianus*) had been shot on the same nest in a willow tree on the bank of the Blitzen River in the Blitzen Valley, Harney County, Oregon. We thought that perhaps the bird occupying the nest the spring of 1941 might be induced to move to some other locality if robbed of her eggs. Therefore I removed the entire clutch of 4 eggs on March 19. The eggs were saved for laboratory reference material. Three weeks after the eggs were removed a bird was again noted in an incubation posture on the nest and examination of the nest revealed 3 eggs. It was apparently the same bird that had been robbed, as the pair had been noted in the vicinity of the nest during the intervening period. The nest was not bothered further during the season, and as a result a brood of 3 were hatched and reared in the vicinity.

A pair of dark phase Swainson's Hawks (*Buteo swainsoni*) had used this same nest and reared young on it during the 1938, 1939, and 1940 seasons. They occupied the nest during the 1939 and 1940 seasons shortly after the owls had been shot. During the spring of 1941 a dark-phased pair of Swainson's Hawks was noted in the vicinity of this nest on several occasions while the owl was incubating her second clutch, at a time when other hawks were already beginning to nest. They evidently gave up waiting for the nest and built a new one 175 yards down stream from the nest occupied by the owl. There they reared their young. We observed no antagonistic action between these two raptors.—CLARENCE A. SOOTER, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Burns, Oregon*.

The Subspecific Status of Michigan Flickers.—During the course of routine work on the bird collection of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, I had occasion to investigate the subspecific status of the Michigan Flickers. It was thought that those breeding in northern Michigan might be *Colaptes auratus borealis*, since Wetmore (*Auk*, 57: 113, 1940) found that *borealis* bred as far south